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PEKING: A SOCIAL SURVEY

SIDNEY D. GAMBLE

— T K I N G
SOCIAL SURVEY

Conducted under the auspices of
DETON UNIVERSITY CENTER IN CHINA
and
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

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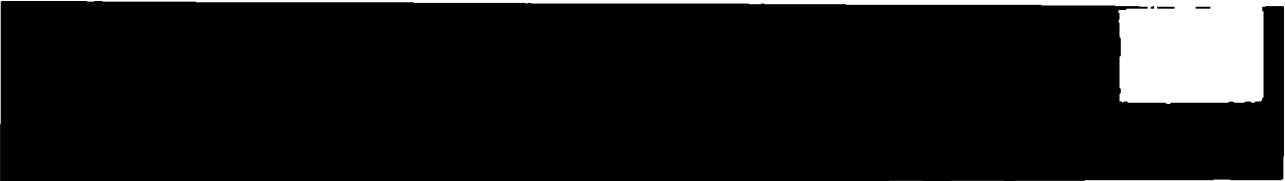
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TO
THE MISSIONARIES
WHOSE WORK HAS MADE
THIS STUDY POSSIBLE**



FOREWORD

xi

The great humanitarian demands of Europe upon America are subsiding. The awakened instinct for world service must not and will not subside. China is calling. The vastest of the republics is in the making. The United States has proudly espoused the duty of protecting China. She must above all be protected from within.

ROBERT A. WOODS.

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PEKING: A SOCIAL SURVEY

homes. The average rent paid is \$1.25 per room per month. The Ch'i Hua Men families spend an average of 15 percent of their money income for rent. The literacy of the church families is very high and shows the result of the educational work of the missions. Ten persons have studied abroad, while only 15 percent of those who are over nine years of age are known to be unable to read. The maximum possible amount of illiteracy is 33 percent; for males, 19 percent; and for females, 50 percent. 723 persons (60 percent) are related to the church as inquirers, probationers or baptized members, a remarkably good record when it is remembered that the church has been in touch with some of these families but a short time. Of those who belong to the church 60 percent say they are attending service at least once a month, 50 percent are contributing regularly once a month, and 34 percent are attending Sunday School. Only 10 percent of those who are related to the church are giving it any voluntary service. These are preaching, teaching or acting as an officer of the church. There is no social work that the people think of as church work and it is in this field that there seems to be the greatest need in the mission program if the church members are to be able to give expression to the desire for service that is developed by their Christian experience.

RELIGIOUS WORK

Peking is an important center for the ancient religions of China—Confucianism, Buddhism, Lamaism, Taoism, and Mohammedanism—and is one of the principal centers of Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant missionary effort.

Among Peking's 936 shrines and temples are some of the finest and best known in the country, particularly the Temple and Altar of Heaven, and the wonderful Temple of Confucius. Just how many adherents these old religions have it is impossible to say as a man can be a good Confucianist, Buddhist and Taoist all at the same time. Even so, they seem to be losing their hold on the people.

Although Mohammedanism has been in China for a thousand years, the Mohammedan communities have not been absorbed as have the Jews. They still have some twenty mosques in Peking and observe the distinctive customs of the faith of Islam. It is estimated that there are 25,000 Mohammedans in the city.

The oldest Christian mission in Peking was founded in 1293 by Giovanni Di Monte Corvino of the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pei T'ang (North Cathedral), a beautiful stone building with a wonderfully fine compound, is the most striking of Peking's churches. This and the four other Catholic

descendants of a group of Russians brought to Peking after the capture of Albazin on the Amur in 1685.

In general, the population of the city is probably divided somewhat as follows:

Chinese	70-75%
Manchu	20-25%
Mohammedan	3%
Mongol	1-2%
Others	0.5%

SEX

The figures giving the sex and age and sex distribution of the Peking population are the most remarkable of the census statistics. Those for the sex distribution (see Appendix) show that of the 811,556 persons in Peking, 515,535 are males and 296,021 are females. That is, 63.5 percent of the population are males and there are 174 males to every 100 females in the city. In Tokio, which is a large, rapidly growing oriental city, there are only 114 males per 100 females, while in the American cities of 500,000 and over, the number of males per 100 females varies from 96 in Philadelphia to 107 in Chicago. Peking has a great preponderance of males, compared with cities of about the same size in other countries, and probably as compared with the other large cities in China, though unfortunately the figures for such a comparison are not available.

The figures for the different police districts given in the first population table in the Appendix show that the males constitute from 49.2 to 77.2 percent of the population of each district and that the number of males per 100 females varies from 97 to 339. The proportion of men is highest in the industrial districts, for in four of the five districts in the South City, where the population is over 72,000 per square mile, and where much of the business of the city is concentrated, the males constitute over 72 percent of the population. In the fifth of these crowded districts 63.5 percent of the people are males. In the districts that are largely residential, the percentage of males varies from 49.2 to 66.5 percent. Apparently the larger the proportion of residences in a district, the smaller its percentage of males. This is but natural, as industry is not open to women and most of the men live where they work. Even if a man's family is in Peking, he finds it hard to live with them if he is engaged in industrial work, for the hours of work are long, the distances between his home and his work are often great, and the ricksha, the only means of transportation, is too expensive for the use of the ordinary worker. Consequently, any man coming to the city for

matic Corps, the Customs Service, the Missions, or teachers in a school or college, are allowed to live and do business outside of the Legation Quarter only because of the toleration of the Chinese officials and not because of any treaty rights. Even so, there are 1,524 persons living outside of the Legation Quarter and 116 foreign firms are doing business outside of that district.

There are no figures available that give the number of foreigners residing in the Legation Quarter, or the number of firms doing business in that district. The Diplomatic Corps controls the Legation Quarter and has never taken a census of those living inside its walls. Each legation keeps track of its own nationals living in Peking, whether they live in the Legation Quarter or in the city proper, but it has been impossible to obtain their figures. It is known, however, that the strength of the American Legation Guard, a detachment of the U. S. Marine Corps, is ordinarily about 300 men, and that the number of Americans who might contribute to the American Liberty Loan was well over 500. It is also known that the Americans are the largest group of foreigners in Peking, next to the Japanese.

Of the 1,524 persons living outside of the Legation Quarter, 929 are Caucasians and 595 Japanese. They are divided among the different nationalities as follows:

FOREIGNERS
Police Census 1917

NATIONALITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT MALE
American	173	108	281	62
Austrian	6	1	7	86
Belgian	30	8	38	79
Dane	11	13	24	46
Dutch	3	3	6	50
English	142	88	230	62
French	99	32	131	75
German	102	50	152	67
Italian	6	2	8	75
Japanese	428	167	595	72
Mexican	3	2	5	60
Norwegian	2	3	5	40
Portuguese	3	1	4	75
Russian	9	6	15	60
Spanish	2	1	3	66
Swedish	8	6	14	57
Swiss	1	1	2	50
No data	3	1	4	—
Total.....	1,031	493	1,524	67.8

It will be noticed that 68 percent of the foreign population are males and that there are 209 males to every 100 females. Of the Japanese 72 percent are males, and of the Caucasians 65 percent.

eyebrows." "She comes from Shanghai and sings very beautifully."

Newspaper men are either paid in money or in trade, and in special cases may even be allowed the privilege of giving a feast in the house to which they may invite their friends. Under such conditions it is obvious that it would be most difficult to inaugurate a press propaganda against the traffic.

Pawnshops are also places of advertisement, the pictures and addresses of the women frequently being displayed on their walls. The restaurants and tea shops often have lists of prostitutes on their tables and are always ready to call them by telephone to come and entertain guests.

The ricksha men are quite well posted on the addresses of most of the houses and usually receive a commission when they bring visitors. Some act as agents for certain houses and will often take new arrivals in the city directly to one of these houses rather than to the desired hotel.

The prostitutes themselves frequently appear in public places, and even if they do not openly solicit men they will be approached by those who can tell by their dress the class of society to which they belong.

In one medium-sized theater outside Ch'ien Men it is customary for second class women to appear and sing. Following their appearance, engagements may be made by any one present.

The trade is also promoted through the coöperation of quack doctors and the wide advertisement of preventive medicines. Frequently these doctors will advise their patients to go to one of these houses as a cure for seminal emissions, described by these doctors as harmful. The legitimate cure "606" is also sold as a preventive of venereal disease. Public lavatories are supplied with advertisements of quack doctors and quack medicines.

Personal friendship is perhaps the method of advertisement that really takes most people to the district. Among the students attending the clinic at the Union Medical College and infected with venereal disease, the usual reply to the question, "How did you first go to the district?" was, "A friend took me there." The students also reported that they were greatly influenced by newspaper advertisements.

CONNECTION WITH PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Vice in Peking is not so closely related to places of amusement as in some western cities. Up to 1912 there were no actresses on the stage, men only being allowed to appear. In the past few years women have been acting in a limited number of theaters, but in no case do men and women belong to the same

to ten persons to each "chien." The regulation diet is two meals a day of millet and salt vegetables with sometimes a little rice added to the millet.

Work is found outside of the home for a few of the men who are able to do a little something. They are paid two or three coppers a day for their work, or just enough to give them a chance to add a little variety to the monotonous diet. For the most part, however, the men are not given anything to do and they either sit around the courtyard or else are allowed to go out and walk around the streets and get what enjoyment they can from watching the sights. But while they are out they are not allowed to beg under penalty of not being allowed to return.

At present the four homes are caring for between 400 and 500 old people, 100 women and from 300 to 400 men.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Other institutions—the hospitals, the blind schools, the insane asylum, the prisons—all have a part in the charitable work of the city; but, as they are more intimately connected with another part of the life of the city, they are described elsewhere in the report.

CONCLUSIONS

With 96,850 persons (11.9 percent) of the population, classed by the police as "poor" or "very poor," Peking is facing a tremendous problem if any attempt is to be made to provide adequate relief for these unfortunates. If the work is to be thoroughly done, it will require a great many institutions and a very large sum of money, but probably no more than is now being given to the poor through public and private channels. The problem does not seem to be one of securing the money, for there is a great willingness on the part of the Chinese to give to those who are less fortunate. Many a case has been found where a group of families with barely enough for themselves, have been supporting some old man or woman, while well-to-do families are usually caring for a considerable number of persons. In times of flood or famine, the students have been willing to go without one meal a day so that they might have something to send to those who are in need. Large amounts are given every day to the beggars along the street, for one continually sees coppers being thrown to them from rickshas or carriages. Appeals for funds to carry on the work of the private institutions meet with a ready response. The great problem seems to be to get those who are in need in touch with those who are willing to give, and

southwest, has its model prison. This fact should be a source of inspiration to those who would develop other reform movements. A few men can influence the entire country if they are working along lines in which there is evident need for reform and improvement, especially if their work is done in one of the influential centers of the country.

tunities it has had and will develop into an institution that is detached from the life of the people and will consequently fail to have either the growth or the influence that it should.

The social movement needs men who are actuated by Christian motives, for experience has shown that they are the ones who are willing to carry a proposition through, even though it means hard work and sacrifice. The church needs the social work to help develop the spiritual life of its members. Will the mission forces be wise enough to bring the two together?



APPENDICES

GOVERNMENT**411****ROBBERIES AND THEFTS***By Police Districts*

DISTRICT	NUMBER	DISTRICT	NUMBER
Central 1	116	Outside Left 1	131
Central 2	14	Outside Left 2	153
Inside Left 1	276	Outside Left 3	40
Inside Left 2	146	Outside Left 4	39
Inside Left 3	47	Outside Left 5	192
Inside Left 4	256	Outside Right 1	229
Inside Right 1	88	Outside Right 2	1,379
Inside Right 2	112	Outside Right 3	24
Inside Right 3	179	Outside Right 4	186
Inside Right 4	85	Outside Right 5	194
		Total	3,886

EDUCATION

423

Graduates of Schools in Peking
Under the Local Board of
Education

Lower primary	2,520
Higher primary	560
Agricultural and industrial primaries	31
Middle	114
Normal middle	24
Other middle	29
Total	3,278

1918 Budget of the Peking Local
Board of Education

	ANNUAL AMT.
General supervision:	
Salaries	\$35,568
Servants	1,008
	\$36,576
General expenses:	
Stationery	1,368
Postage	96
Equipment	600
Miscellaneous ..	804
	2,868

Monthly Expenditure for
Schools, etc.

A. Inspectors	\$1,200
B. Middle schools:	
Boys	5,800
Girls	2,200
	8,000
C. Primary schools:	
Boys' lower pri- mary	6,700
Boys' higher and lower primary (combined)...	9,500
Girls' higher and lower primary (combined in one building)..	1,900
Appren. school..	650
Kindergarten....	50
Help to private schools	650
	19,450
D. Social education:	
Lecture halls ...	910
Public libraries.	270
Half-day schools	290
Newspaper read- ing rooms....	30
	1,500
Total	\$30,150

Students in China

SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	GRAND TOTAL
Lower primary	3,551,099	149,505	
Higher primary	367,629	18,729	
Other primary	49,850	3,254	
Middle schools	116,994	9,461	
Higher schools	27,730		
Total	4,113,302	180,949	4,294,251

CURRICULUM OF APPRENTICE SCHOOL

Mechanical Department

	FIRST YEAR HRS. A WEEK	SECOND YEAR HRS. A WEEK	THIRD YEAR HRS. A WEEK		FIRST YEAR HRS. A WEEK	SECOND YEAR HRS. A WEEK	THIRD YEAR HRS. A WEEK
SUBJECT				SUBJECT			
Ethics	1	1	—	Study of materi- als used	1	—	—
National reader.	2	2	—	Mechanical draw- ing	—	6	4
English	2	3	—	Physical exercise I	1	1	—
Arithmetic	3	3	2	Shop practice...	20	21	36
Physics and chemistry	3	—	—				
Drawing	6	—	—				
Principles of mechanics....	—	2	—	Total	39	39	42



THE SOCIAL EVIL

485

Expenses (Continued)

Management :

Salaries	\$3,240
Food	466
Miscellaneous	3,043

Total	\$6,749
-------------	---------

Grand total, \$12,225.

Received from the Government, \$11,836.

TENG SHIH K'OU DISTRICT

491

INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED IN TENG SHIH K'OU DISTRICT (Continued)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF STORES	RESIDENTS OF DISTRICT WHOSE BUSINESS IS OUTSIDE OF DISTRICT
Paper	1	2
Paper Clothes	3	—
Pawn Shop	—	2
Pig Bristles	27	1
Live Pigs	27	7
Pig Skins	1	1
Pipes	1	1
Porcelain	3	1
Rattan Ware	2	1
Rope	2	1
Screens	3	1
Second-hand Goods	11	1
Shoes	—	2
Silk	—	1
Silk Thread	4	1
Small Business	1	108
Soap	6	1
Spectacles	1	1
String	1	5
Stoves	1	1
Tea Shop	8	3
Tent	11	1
Telephone Supplies	2	1
:		
Bicycle Company	1	2
Ricksha Company	6	2
...	3	2
...	1	2
...	1	10
...	12	1
...	1	13
...	1	1
...	2	1
...	1	1
Wedding Present Shop.....	1	1
Wool	2	1
Business and :		
Advisor ..	—	1
American	—	2
Banker	—	2
Bank	—	1
.....	—	1
.....	1	8
.....	1	7
gent	—	1
.....	2	3
.....	—	3
.....	—	2
Money Lender	1	1
Monk	—	1
Pastor Christian	—	1
Pastor Mohammedan	—	1
Photographer	1	2

CHURCH SURVEY

501

Percent

	TENG SHIH K'OU			PEI T'ANG			CH'I HUA MEN			TOTAL		
	FE-			FE-			FE-			FE-		
	MALE	MALE	TOT.	MALE	MALE	TOT.	MALE	MALE	TOT.	MALE	MALE	TOT.
Single	30	14	22	32	23	28	37	18	28	32	18	25
Married	61	60	61	61	64	63	62	58	61	62	60	61
Widowed ...	2	22	12	2	9	5	—	24	11	2	19	10
No data.....	7	4	5	5	4	4	1	—	—	4	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

AGES OF THOSE UNMARRIED AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE

AGE												
16.....	9	2	11	8	2	10	6	3	9	23	7	30
17-20.....	26	21	47	13	11	24	15	10	25	54	42	96
21-25.....	15	6	21	8	11	19	11	4	15	34	21	55
26-30.....	7	2	9	3	—	3	5	1	6	15	3	18
31-35.....	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	5	—	5
36-40.....	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	4
41-45.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
46-50.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
51-55.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
56-60.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
61-65.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66-70.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
71-75.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76-80.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total.....	63	31	94	38	24	62	42	19	61	143	74	217
Percent under 26 years of age.....	79	94	84	76	100	86	76	89	80	78	95	83
Percent under 31 years of age.....	90	100	94	84	100	90	88	95	90	88	99	92

VITAL STATISTICS

	TENG SHIH K'OU	PEI T'ANG	CH'I HUA MEN	TOTAL
Births last 5 years	89	34	38	161
Average per year	17.8	6.8	7.6	32.2
Birth rate per 1,000	28.4	22.8	24.6	26.5
Deaths last 5 years	35	29	15	79
Average per year	7	5.8	3	15.8
Death rate per 1,000	11.1	19.3	9.7	13
Birth rate per 1,000 females ..	59.4	51.1	50.6	55.3
Birth rate per 1,000 women, 15-50	103	76	95	94
Birth rate per 1,000 married women, 15-50	131	113	131	128

CHURCH SURVEY

507

EDUCATION OF THOSE OVER NINE YEARS OF AGE (*Continued*)*Number (Continued)*

GRADE OF EDUCATION	TENG SHIH K'OU			PEI T'ANG			CH'I HUA MEN			TOTAL		
	FE- MALE	FE- MALE	FE- TOT.	FE- MALE	FE- MALE	FE- TOT.	FE- MALE	FE- MALE	FE- TOT.	FE- MALE	FE- MALE	FE- TOT.
Middle School	26	14	40	26	13	39	4	3	7	56	30	86
Good Chinese	45	15	60	7	1	8	12	1	13	64	17	81
Can Read....	87	86	173	72	48	120	92	47	139	251	181	432
Cannot Read.	12	37	49	5	11	16	22	75	97	39	123	162
No data	43	83	126	14	28	42	1	1	2	58	112	170
Total	243	239	482	139	107	246	131	127	258	513	473	986
Children under 10	66	60	120	28	26	54	28	23	51	122	109	231

Percent

Higher Schools ...	12	2	7	11	6	9	—	—	—	9	2	6
Middle School	11	6	8	19	12	16	3	2	3	11	6	9
Good Chinese	18	5	12	5	1	3	9	1	5	12	4	8
Can Read....	36	36	36	51	45	49	70	37	54	49	38	44
Cannot Read.	5	15	10	4	10	6	17	59	37	8	26	16
No data	18	35	27	10	26	17	1	1	1	11	24	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

AGES OF THOSE WHO CANNOT READ

AGE												
10-15.....	3	2	5	—	—	—	4	6	10	7	8	15
16-20.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	5	7	3	6	9
21-25.....	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	4	5	1	9	10
26-30.....	1	2	3	—	1	1	4	8	12	5	11	16
31-35.....	3	6	9	1	2	3	4	8	12	8	16	24
36-40.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	9	11	4	9	13
41-45.....	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	6	6	—	10	10
46-50.....	—	5	5	1	4	5	—	4	4	1	13	14
51-55.....	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	6	2	8	10
56-60.....	—	6	6	1	—	1	—	6	6	1	12	13
61-65.....	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	6	8	3	8	11
66-70.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3
71-75.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	4
76-80.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	3	4
81-85.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
No data....	2	3	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	4	7
Total....	12	37	49	6	11	17	22	75	97	40	123	163

Percentage
under 26

years of age 33 19 23 — 9 6 32 20 23 28 19 21

Percentage

26-35 33 22 25 20 27 24 36 21 25 32 22 25

	WORKERS		MEMBERS	
	Date of Founding	Foreign	Christian	Non-Christian
Y. M. C. A.	1906	M. 12 W. 6	250	2,250
Y. W. C. A.	1916	M. — W. 4	119	302
Total		M. 12 W. 10	369	2,552

Total 2,500
421
2,921

CHINESE INDEPENDENT CHURCHES, 1919

Location	Date Founding	Churches		Chapels	Sunday Schools	Members	Probationers	New Members, 1918	Attendance		Workers		Voluntary	Schools	Students	Annual Expenses
		M.	W.						Church	Sunday School	M.	W.				
N. E. City	1915	1	1	1	1	174	18	5	40	306	1	1	—	—	—	\$240 ¹
South City	1915	1	1	1	1	163	—	17	—	30	2	4	4	—	9	1,497 ¹
East City	1915	1	—	—	2	446	102	29	250	69	2	—	18	1	35	1,154 ¹
Total		3	1	1	4	783	120	51	290	120	5	7	22	2	130	\$2,886

¹ Includes School Expenses.

MISSION MEDICAL WORK

Hospitals

PATIENTS

MISSION
 Methodist (Men's)
 Methodist (Women's)
 Presbyterian (Women's)
 Total

.....

Total

1871

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Abbreviations:: T. S. K.=Teng Shik K'ou

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